The New-York Times.

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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK

Lord Palmerston Installed Rector of Glasgow University.

Significant Reference to American Affairs in his Speeches.

The Policy of "Neutrality" to be Adhered to.

The Rebel Cotton Loan Still Declining.

THE CASE OF THE PETERHOFF.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

CONCESSIONS PROMISED BY THE CZAR.

Prince William of Denmark Proclaimed King of Greece.

The Ocean steamer *City of New-York*, Capt. KENNEDY, which sailed from Liverpool at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 1st, and from Queenstown on the 2d inst., arrived here this morning.

The *Kangaroo* arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 31st ult.

The *City of Baltimore* reached Queenstown about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 1st inst.

It is reported that the Polish insurgent leaders are abandoning their forces and giving up the contest.

The ship *Rissingsvede*, from Pernambuco, has arrived at Greenock. She brings the crews of the ship *Star of Peace* and schooner *Aldebaran*, which recently were burnt by the *Florida*, as previously reported.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Polish Affairs—Perplexities of the Emperor—The Prince Napoleon—The King of Aranucania—Mr. Peabody's Fetes at Nice.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 31, 1863.

The perplexities of the Emperor about Poland seem to be drawing to an end; his Majesty has fallen back on that haven of safety for all critical moments—his democratic origin. Issued from universal suffrage, he must represent the opinions and the feelings of the people who placed him in power, and these indicate to him that he must lend to Poland all the aid which circumstances permit him to lend his aid? Certainly not to the extent of making war, and this is exactly what has enabled him to come to a conclusion, or rather driven him to a conclusion. The French people have indicated to him that a war will be too costly, and, at the same time, that their sympathies are warmly enlisted in favor of the Poles. He stands instructed, therefore, not to provoke a war with Russia, but to push that power as far as he can diplomatically into concessions toward Poland. But NAPOLEON cares little for the sufferings of Poland, and is annoyed at the position of antagonism in which he finds himself placed to the Court of Russia—a court which he has been at so much pains to conciliate for the last few years, and to range in the list of safe allies; so that when Russia shows a coolness toward France, as she is doing at this moment, and reproaches her with her hostility, the Emperor, as I said in the commencement, takes refuge in his democratic origin, and points out to his brother ALEXANDER that he is the issue of universal suffrage, and owes a certain deference to the famous seven millions who voted for the Empire and who now reclaim for the Poles the right also of voting for their own ruler. Now the result of all this will be—and this is the most interesting part of it—that ALEXANDER will have the best rôle to play in the matter; for, while on the surface he may pretend to be vexed with his friend NAPOLEON, he knows that, after all, NAPOLEON sympathizes with him and does not care for Poland, and that he will go no further in his pressure in favor of the Poles than he can help; so that, in definitive, there will be no war between France and Russia, and if Russia finally grants concessions to Poland, it will not be from fear of France or in deference to her diplomatic notes, but because the public opinion of the whole world reclaims them, and because ALEXANDER is disposed to reforms and to a general policy of leniency.

For most people, however, the coolness between the Courts of St. Petersburgh and Paris is real, and we see its effects here in the absence of Russian people from the official soirées, and from the public places and reunions where the official people are to be met. The Prince NAPOLEON is naturally the principal object of this international resentment, and it is said that the Baron DE BUDBERG, Russian Ambassador to France, has declared, since *the Prince's famous speech in the Senate* in defense of the Poles, that he would refuse to salute him hereafter. On the other hand, the aristocratic circles of French society are scandalized and outraged at the brutalities of one of their pets, the Prince BALCATION, whose atrocious massacre of non-combatants in one of the Polish towns will not have escaped your attention. Here was one of the wealthiest and most elegant, most pampered and most sought after of Winter fashionables at Paris—a man who was welcome in every house, and whose own soirées were an event in the fashionable world, who turns out to be a wolf in sheep's clothing, a butcher of the Hayman stamp in the garb of an elegant man of the world. The gentle ladies of the noble Faubourg raise their hands in mute astonishment, and every one is recalling that famous remark of the first Emperor: "Scratch a Russian, and you are sure to find a Cossack underneath."

You have probably remarked the rise, decline and fall of OSELLA ANTONY I., King of Araucania, known in his native village of Chouranne, in *France, as* MONSIEUR DE TOUNENS, *attorney-at-law*. Paris is the place where all the world's fallen notabilities come to promenade their chagrin and their complaints, and where they are just as sure finally to fall as is the fly into the night lamp, and it is only in the common order of things, therefore, that we can now announce that we have the illustrious Ex-King of Araucania "within our walls." M. DE TOUNENS, before his departure for Chili and the land of Araucania, was a crazy and briefless lawyer, totally unknown beyond the limits of his native town. His voyage to Chili was a caprice, and his fall among the people of the province of Araucania an accident. How the poor, simple people of this province made him King, or rather permitted him to proclaim himself King, and how the Chilian Government seized and imprisoned him, you are already informed. It was not difficult for the diplomatic agent of France to obtain from the Chilian Government his pardon and release, for the demand was based on the utter inoffensiveness of the prisoner. The only condition fixed to the pardon was that he should be returned at once to France. The Ex-King has therefore arrived, and, like other illustrious exiles, is occupying himself with the publication of his memoirs. He is already furnishing food for the literary world, and especially for the photographers and illustrated journals. But perhaps the promise of his forthcoming memoirs is only a *canard* of these same literary men—for did they not also promise us the memoirs of SOULOUQUE?

ROCHEBRUNE, also, the famous commander of the Polish "Zouaves of Death," is now within our walls. ROCHEBRUNE is a child of the people, from the department of Vienne, in France, is aged 33, but how he happened to find himself at the head of the University boys in the Polish insurrection, does not yet appear. But he seems to have performed prodigies of valor at the head of his regiment of *Zouaves de la Mort*, and with his dare-devil military air and striking costume is destined to create as much enthusiasm in France as he did among the Poles. He is said to be on a secret mission to the French Government, and will return again to his command.

You will have seen by this time a description of the magnificent *fêtes* given by Mr. GEORGE PEABODY at Nice, in honor of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, and I only mention the circumstance here to tell you that the fact of a simple republican entertaining at his house Kings and Princes of the first houses of Europe has created no little talk at Paris. The circumstance is, in fact, a little out of the usual order of things, but where, after all, is there a nobler nobleman than Mr. PEABODY, or any one more worthy or more capable of entertaining royalty?

The news of a dispute between England and the United States, on account of the capture of the *Peterhoff*, caused quite a fall in the funds at the Paris Bourse, two days ago.

Madame GRAEVER JOHNSON, of New-York, aided by the German composer, LITTOLFF, has just given another monster concert at the Hotel du Louvre, and the papers are not only full of her praises, but also of her handsome physiognomy. Mr. WHEAT, of New-Orleans, a young pianist of merit, (a brother of Gen. WHEAT, killed at Fair Oaks,) gave a concert last evening in company with a young German violinist named ROSA. The Salle Pleyel was crowded by the friends of the young artists, and their performances were loudly applauded. MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN MATTERS IN ENGLAND.

UNOFFICIAL DECLARATIONS OF PALMERSTON.

Lord PALMERSTON was formally installed as Lord Rector of the Glasgow University on the 30th ult., in the midst of much enthusiasm. He made an appropriate address to the students. In the evening a grand banquet was given to Lord PALMERSTON in the City Hall at Glasgow. His speech was mainly devoted to an encomium on the results of Free-trade as exemplified in Glasgow, where ADAM SMITH first inculcated his doctrines of political economy. He expatiated on the anxious desire of the Government to remain at peace, while at the same time it would tolerate no insult or provocation from other Powers. He referred as follows to America:

"But I am glad to say there never was a time when this country was upon better terms of friendship with all the other nations of the world. *I advert not to those contending parties in America who are so like rivals who are a fair damsel—each party wanting us to take up her cause, and each feeling some little stinging resentment on account of that neutrality which both of them in some degree characterizes as unfriendliness*, but setting aside this feeling which creates no irritation in our minds and does not in any degree diminish that friendly feeling which ought to prevail between kindred races as they are, but I say, bearing that in mind, safely congratulate ourselves that there is no Government, that there is no nation with whom we have political or commercial intercourse with whom we are not upon terms of the most satisfactory friendship, and long may that continue.

On the 31st Lord PALMERSTON attended a *soirée* of the working classes in the City Hall of Glasgow, and was presented with an address. In the course of his speech he alluded as follows to American affairs:

"It will be our anxious desire to pursue a course calculated to preserve the peace and welfare of the country, and we have done so in regard to the lamentable events passing among our kinsmen on the North American continent, and in spite of great invitations from each of the two parties to take a more active part in the contest than we have thought it our duty, and for the national interests that we should take. (Loud cheers.) There are in the United Kingdom, as there are in America, Federal and Confederate advocates. There are some who wish success to the North, there are others who desire to see the separation of the South from the North. *It is not fitting or becoming that the British nation, as a nation should take part in the contest.* It is a lamentable event in the history of mankind, and depend upon it, that though war in any circumstances is a great affliction to a country; of all wars which could afflict a nation, civil war is the one most to be deplored; for there you have fighting brother against brother, relations ranged against relation. You have a contest scattered over a wide surface of country, and you have desolation marking the tracks of each contending army, perhaps greater even than would be inflicted by the invasion of a foreign force. We lament that state of things. We should be most happy if it had been in the power of this country, by amicable interposition, to reconcile those conflicting parties; but we felt, and we knew, that any attempts of that kind in the existing state of things would have an effect the very reverse of that which was intended. It would not accomplish the purpose in view, and might render it difficult if not impossible, if a different state of things should arise, that the friendly counsels of England could then be listened to with success. [Cheers.] I am persuaded that you, gentlemen, and the rest of the people of England, think that we acted rightly in taking that decision. That war has, indeed, inflicted deep sufferings and privations upon a large portion of the working classes of this country—less, perhaps, in point of interest here in Glasgow than in Manchester and other towns in the manufacturing districts, but even here it must have been grievously felt, and many persons might have thought we, by taking part in the contest and declaring ourselves for one side or the other, might have put an end to that privation and terminated those sufferings. *But that would have been a short-sighted view, and, depend upon it, if we had taken that course, we should have failed in our object, and increased instead of diminishing the sufferings which we intended to alleviate.*"

THE CAPTURE OF THE PETERHOFF.

STATEMENT FROM THE AGENT OF LLOYDS.

The agent for Lloyds at Matamoras, who was on board the *Peterhoff* when she was captured by a Federal cruiser, gives the following account of the matter:

The *Peterhoff*, Capt. S. JARMAN, left Falmouth for St. Thomas and Matamoras on the evening of the 27th of January. On the 30th of February we were boarded by a boat from a small schooner under the Dutch flag, which we took to be a pilot boat, but proved to be otherwise. Shortly after we observed a steamer approaching us, which, when she got near, hoisted the United States flag. The *Peterhoff* had the British ensign flying, and was proceeding in course for the harbor of St. Thomas. Close to the shore at St. John's Island, the United States steamer fired a blank charge, and threw a shotted gun. We had no sails set at that time; but the engine was immediately stopped. A boat from the United States steamer boarded us while in Danish waters. The boarding officer said he came from the United States steamer *Alabama*. He examined the *Peterhoff's* papers, and allowed her to proceed, declining to inspect his visit and examination, on the plea that it was no authority for so doing. The *Peterhoff* remained in St. Thomas harbor for the purpose of completing her supply of coals, till the 8th of February. During her stay, Admiral WILKES, of Texas notoriety, arrived in harbor with the United States steamers *Wachusetts* and *Quaker*, and mentioned publicly that the *Alabama* should have made a prize of the *Peterhoff*. In going out of the harbor it was found that the engine was disabled, and the ship stood out under easy sail. Outside we saw the United States steamer *Vanderbilt* coming up under steam. She exchanged signals with the *Peterhoff*, and sent an officer on board, who was ordered to overhaul us. At 2 P. M. a boat boarded us; the officer remained below about three-quarters of an hour examining the ship's papers. He left for the *Vanderbilt*, directing the *Peterhoff* to be kept hove to till his return, when he stated that her papers were not quite satisfactory, and requested Capt. JARMAN to go on board the *Vanderbilt* with the ship's papers, &c., saying that he was authorized to say that if Capt. JARMAN refused, an armed boat's crew would be sent to take him by force. Capt. JARMAN then said he had come in the Royal Naval Reserve, and had in charge Her Majesty's mail for Matamoras; that he would not leave his ship, especially after the threat which had been held out, but they were welcome to come on board, examine the papers and search the ship. The boat left. Capt. JARMAN assuring the officer in charge that his papers were open to the inspection of any officer sent from the *Vanderbilt*, but that he would not allow them to be taken, nor would he leave his ship with them, unless compelled by force to do so. At 7 P. M. we were boarded by two armed boats from the *Vanderbilt*, and Lieut. ALEXANDER, United States Navy, took temporary charge of the *Peterhoff* till the *Vanderbilt* could communicate with St. Thomas. The *Vanderbilt* immediately steamed back to St. Thomas. At 7:05, Lieut. ALEXANDER ordered Capt. JARMAN, his mate, and all the passengers to go down to the cabin, and to remain there. An armed sentry was placed on guard over us. 9 P. M.—Again boarded by a boat from the *Vanderbilt*. Officer came down stairs into the cabin to deliver a message from Capt. BALDWIN, United States Navy, Capt. JARMAN might go up the companion that he might be seen on board with them. Capt. JARMAN said that he would not give up his papers to any one but the British Consul, or to his order; that he would not give them up to be taken out of the ship, nor would he leave her himself, unless compelled by force to do so; that they were at all his service to be examined on board the *Peterhoff*, and that Capt. BALDWIN might send him or any number of officers to make the examination. 9:50 P. M.—Boat came again from the *Vanderbilt*, officer with Capt. BALDWIN's compliments, and wishes to have the papers of the ship. Capt. JARMAN declined to let them go out of the vessel, when the officer took possession of the *Peterhoff* in the name of the United States. Capt. JARMAN was no longer in command, and that he and all the passengers were to remain confined to the cabin. Another officer was sent down to demand that all arms in possession of Capt. JARMAN and passengers should be given up, threatening search in case of refusal. Accordingly, several pistols and knives were given up and sent on board the *Vanderbilt*. About 11 P. M. Capt. JARMAN wrote Capt. BALDWIN that he considered the capture of the *Peterhoff* to be an illegal act, as her papers had been examined and passed by the *Alabama* a few days previously, and that as he had Her Majesty's mails for Matamoras on board, he requested that, to avoid delay in their delivery, Capt. BALDWIN would deliver them to Her Majesty's Consul at St. Thomas, so that he might send them on. At ten minutes past midnight an officer boarded, with a verbal message from Capt. BALDWIN, saying, in answer to that letter, that he did not feel authorized to take any part of the freight out of the ship. Next morning the *Vanderbilt* left us, and the *Peterhoff* made sail for Key West, in charge of the prize officers and crew. Thus ends the far narrated the voyage of the *Peterhoff*, which vessel, it appears, was not contraband of war, and having had her papers examined and passed in London, Plymouth and Falmouth, has been fired at and overhauled in Danish waters by the United States steamer *Alabama*, by which vessel her papers were passed. On leaving St. Thomas she had the certificate of Acting Consul Mr. BALL, and, nevertheless, was overhauled just outside the port by the United States steamer *Vanderbilt*. I have learned from the prize captain that Capt. BALDWIN wished to let her go, but was compelled to take possession by express orders from Admiral WILKES.

The *Times* thinks it probable that the United States Prize Court at Key West will immediately release the vessel, but there remains the question not only of damages, but of the necessity of obtaining a guarantee against a repetition of such discreditable proceedings.

The *Times* regards the capture of the *Peterhoff* as a deliberate attempt to extend and magnify the powers of blockade. The Federals have almost blockaded certain ports of our own in their eagerness to intercept traffic between these ports and others, and at least they have gone to the length of copying inchoate adventures in this country, putting their own construction on mercantile speculation, proscribing ships beforehand by means of seizure, without reference to distinction of cargo, wherever they can be pounced upon at sea. The *Times* has, in short, no doubt that Admiral WILKES carried precise instructions to capture the *Peterhoff*. She may be released after more or less detention, and compensation papers paid on demand. The Federals will find their own recompense in the command acquired over the commerce of the seas and the alarm communicated to traders, but it can hardly be denied that such proceedings call for the serious attention of the country.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

The *Morning Post* says, the year is commencing prosperously for the Confederate cause, both at home and abroad. Before its close we sincerely hope the gallant struggle, in which the Southern States have engaged in vindication of their independence, may be crowned with complete success.

The *Daily News* thinks England may suffer hereafter for the precedent it has given by, the building of the *Alabama*. It is to be hoped, however, the Government will not be negligent in future, and will put the law in motion. The *Daily News* agrees with the Solicitor General as to the impropriety of English merchants entering into illegal transactions.

The London *Times* of the 1st, in revie wing American affairs, says:

"The latest news from America makes it abundantly evident, if it were not so before, that the choice henceforth for the South is between victory and extermination—for the North between peace and ruin. The Northern Confederacy, though able to effect the fruitless crime of drowning whole provinces by breaking down the bank of a mighty river, is incapable of defending her archives, her public public buildings, and the seat of her Government. There is much reason to believe that Washington owes her safety at the present moment to prudential and political rather than to *military considerations.*"

THE REBEL LOAN.

NO MORE TO BE ASKED FOR.

The *Morning Herald* is assured, on indisputable authority, that the Confederate Government will not contract any fresh loan in Europe this year, nor in all likelihood till after the close of the war.

From the London News, March 31.

With reference to a rumor which continues to be circulated, to the effect that the Confederate Government contemplates raising a further loan in this country, we have received the following contradiction from an authoritative source:

"We are informed on the best authority that there exists no foundation whatever for the rumor that any other loan is contemplated by the Confederate Government. The fact is, indeed, exactly reverse, as they reduced the sum tendered to them—a course it would have been absurd for those to take who were desirous of more. As to any effect to be produced by the success of this loan, it is clear we shall not hear of it for a considerable period. There is no reason whatever to suppose that it will alter the views under which the present loan was reduced in amount."

THE FLUCTUATIONS.

From the Herald, March 31.

The transactions in the Confederate Cotton Loan were not very important to-day. A few sales of the small allotments were effected, and these caused a fluctuation from about 3¼ to 3 per cent. The operating price varied by to 3 prem., the quotation then falling to 1½ to 2 prem.; and eventually at the end of the day the dealers variously made the price 1¾ @ 2¼ prem.; and 1½ to 2 prem. In consequence of the enormous applications, £300, £700 and £1,000 have constituted a numerous class of allotments, and these have been freely brought in market to secure the current profit.

THE RUMORED OFFER TO OUR GOVERNMENT.

The London *Times*, in one of its City articles, says:

"Sufficient credence has been given at New-York to the strange statements that an offer of a loan of £20,000,000 sterling in gold has been made to the Washington Government by European capitalists to cause a reduction of 2 per cent. in the premium on that metal. If we were suffering from a deficient harvest, and the Federal Government had $50,000,000 or $100,000,000 worth of wheat, it would be probable that such an offer might be made on the condition of the wheat being hypothecated as security, but such is not the case, and the demand on European capitalists for the promotion of public works, to extend peace, free trade and civilization are so trampling, that there is little room for the smallest loan for merely belligerent purposes, to either of the American disputants, or (a depart from the cold neutrality of which some of the leaders of the Peace Societies have of late angrily complained."

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

THE LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

A Breslau letter says the defeat of LANGIEWICZ was no sooner known at St. Petersburgh than the Russian Government, in a note addressed to their representative at Paris, expressed a willingness to improve the condition of Poland, and bestow another batch of liberal concessions upon the unfortunate country.

An Imperial ordinance had been issued appointing Gen. Count BERG, in the place of Gen. SCHEIDEMANN, as Adjutan of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE in the chief command of the Army of Poland. The same ordinance also appoints Gen. LUDERSKEN Chief of the Police of Warsaw.

Vienna advices say LANGIEWICZ was still in the citadel of Cracow.

Archbishop FIELOWSKI, of Warsaw, in a letter to the Emperor, maintains that the only means of pacifying Poland is to unite all the Russo-Polish Provinces with the existing Kingdom into a Polish Kingdom, under the Russian Crown. Unless this is done, submission is impossible, and the country will be devastated.

The Cologne *Gazette* prints a report from Vienna, that the French Government insists on the complete independence of Poland, with the Duke of Leuchtemberg as a Sovereign King.

This statement is discredited.

A Cracow dispatch of March 29, says:

"Bands of insurgents under the command of MIELANSKI and KOSSAKOWSKI, have had successful engagements with the Russian troops, and are increasing their exertions.

"Numerous fresh bodies of insurrents have assembled under the command of Cols. DOWBORSKI and CZARNOWSKI, on the mountains of KIELCE.

"LEWAL'S force has gained a victory over the Russians South of Zamosc.

The Polish insurgents of Pack and Augustowo have received a thousand Minie rifles."

The Vienna papers of the 31st state that at a conference between Count RECHBERG, the Duc DE GRAMMONT, the French Ambassador, and Lord BLOOMFIELD, the Ambassador for England, it was agreed to address simultaneously an identical note to the Russian Government, recommending the speedy introduction into Poland of reasonable reforms.

On the 29th of March Gen. RAUWSKY crossed the Bug, in order to commence operations in Volhynia.

It was rumored that a Polish legion, under the command of WISNIOWSKI, had marched from Tarnobs, in Bulgaria, into Podolia.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Great Britain.

Parliament was not in session owing to the Easter holidays.

The revenue returns for the quarter ending 31st March, show a slight decrease. The total revenue for the financial year ending 31st March, was £70,603,501—against £69,674,479 to March, 1862.

The British Board of Trade returns for February show the exports of the month to have been £2,250,000, against £3,350,000 in February last year.

The Cunard Company announce that, commencing on the 16th of May, they will run a fortnightly line of screw steamers to New-York, quite independent of their regular mail steamers. The new line will leave Liverpool on the same days that the Cunard mail steamers sail for Halifax and Boston. The Great Ship Company had addressed a letter to the Postmaster-General protesting against the renewal of the Galway contract as uncalled for, and as an act of injustice to those Companies which are not favored with a Government subsidy. The letter demands that, if the Galway contract is restored, the vessels be restricted to Galway as a port of departure, and not of call only.

France.

Rumors were again current that M. FOULD had tendered his resignation, and it was added that the Emperor had refused to accept it.

Later dispatches show that the difficulty was between MM. FOULD and MAGNE, and that it was the latter who had resigned. The resignation was accepted, and the Emperor addressed the following letter to M. MAGNE:

"MY DEAR M. MAGNE: An incident, the responsibility of which does not rest with you, has rendered more apparent the difference of opinion which exists between M. FOULD and yourself on several financial questions. Under these circumstances you have considered yourself bound to tender your resignation. In temporarily relinquishing your services, I wish it to be known that I have never had but to congratulate myself on your zeal and devotion; I have, therefore, resolved to give you a striking proof of my confidence by creating you a member of the Privy Council. I hope that you will never entertain any doubt of my sentiments of sincere friendship.

(Signed) NAPOLEON."

Greece.

The National Assembly of Greece on the 30th ult., unanimously proclaimed Prince WILLIAM of Denmark King of Greece, under the name of "George the First."

LONDON, Wednesday, April 1—P. M.

The Consul-General of Greece, at London, has received the following telegram:

"The National Assembly of Greece, by a decree agreed upon to-day, have unanimously proclaimed, as the constitutional King of the Greeks, Prince WILLIAM GEORGE, second son of Prince CHRISTIAN, of Denmark, under the title of GEORGE I., King of the Greeks. His successors will profess the orthodox religion. A Committee of three members, chosen by the Ministry, will proceed to Copenhagen to offer him the crown in the name of the Greek nation."

A Te Deum was celebrated to-day, and was followed by public festivities, illuminations and general rejoicings.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

VERY LATEST MARKETS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 2.

To-morrow being Good Friday, a close holiday, *the regular weekly commercial circulars are* published to-day:

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports: Sales of the week 49,000 bales, including 8,000 to speculators and 11,000 to exporters. The market continued steady and unchanged for American, ¼d. higher for good Surats, and ⅛d. @ ¼d. higher for Brazil and Egyptian. Sales to-day, (Thursday,) 7,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closing firm and unchanged at the following authorized quotations:

	Fair.		Middling.
Orleans	33d.	Orleans	32d.
Mobile	34¼d.	Mobile	31¼d.
Uplands	34d.	Uplands	31d.

The stock in port is 382,000 bales, including 49,000 bales of American.

Manchester market buoyant, and prices for goods and yarns still advancing.

BREADSTUFFS active, and prices steady at Tuesday's rates.

PROVISIONS very dull.

Produce markets generally quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, April 2.

Consols, 93¼ @ 93⅝ for money. Erie shares, 44⅛ @ 45⅛. Illinois Centrals, 44⅛ @ 45¼ discount.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 2.

The steamship *Anglo Saxon* arrived at Londonderry this morning.

The Cotton and some other markets close after to-day until the 6th inst.

Political news is unimportant.

FROM THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA

Arrival of the Ocean Queen with $217,601 in Treasure.

The Trouble Between Guatemala and Salvador.

A General Central American War Threatened.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, from Aspinwall on the 8th inst., arrived at this port last evening, bringing $217,601 in treasure, and having on board the California cavalry battalion intended for service on Major Sachinetta troops. The specie list is as follows:

FROM ASPINWALL.

Ramos, Valabia & Bro.		Wells, Fargo & Co.	$600
Hardy & Hoadley	$600	Order	200
		Total	$2,540

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Order	$40,000	J. B. Newton & Co.	$50,000
D. Hayes & Co.	2,000	Stark & Co.	4,000
H. Cohn & Co.	2,500	Baker & Merrill	10,000
Jennings & Brewster	10,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	44,500
Marcus O. Rowley	3,561	Total	$114,061
Aspinwall			2,540
Total			$217,601

A dispatch, dated Aspinwall April 8, has this significance:

CARRERA, it is said, is preparing another expedition against Salvador.

The *Moses Taylor's* passengers were allowed to cross Nicaragua—some merchants having given bonds for $50,000 for the return of the steamer to the Government. The late steamer *San Juan* was sold by Government to JOHN E. RUSSELL for $6,000.

JAGUE was at Latimon organizing a force of 2,000 men to invade Nicaragua.

BARRIOS would not invade Nicaragua himself, but will support any revolution against MARTINEZ.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The War Between Guatemala and Salvador to be Renewed—Honduras Supports Salvador—Nicaragua Preparing for the Struggle—Costa Rica Against Salvador—Probability of a General Central American War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, April 6, 1863.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Salvador* arrived at Panama on the 4th. Her dates from Guatemala and Salvador are to the 26th, Nicaragua to the 29th March, and Costa Rica to the 1st April. The news is important, showing, as it does, the great probability of a general Central American war, with Honduras and Salvador allied against Guatemala, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

We have nothing later from Nicaragua in regard to the Transit trouble than you have already received by the *America*, except, perhaps, the fact that the Nicaraguan Government had sold the Central American Transit Company's lake steamer *San Juan* to JOHN E. RUSSELL, of Realejo, for $6,000.

President CARRERA is organizing his army to invade the Republic of Salvador again, and seems determined to retrace the defeat at Costepeque.

Gen. BARRIOS appears to be passing his time by giving feasts, &c., to his troops, in celebrating the great victory over the Carthies, and abusing CARRERA. But I presume he will be prepared to defend his territory again.

BARRIOS has declared his intention to assist JUAREZ in putting down the Government of MARTINEZ in Nicaragua.

The acting President of Honduras has notified President CARRERA that he would—in accordance with a treaty existing between his Government and Salvador—be compelled to take the part of the latter in the present contest. He also complains of the agents of MARTINEZ, who, he says, have excited and caused a revolution in Honduras.

MARTINEZ, on his part, is very active in organizing forces to protect the Nicaraguan frontier. He has issued a proclamation calling upon all classes of the population to enlist in defence of the country, and his call has been responded to in every part of the State. His army now counts about 3,500 effective men—among the number the students of the college at Leon. He will no doubt give JUAREZ a warm reception.

There is no news from Costa Rica, but the impression seems to be that that Government will soon take part in the war in behalf of Guatemala and Nicaragua.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Polynesian Cooley Question—President San Roman Sick.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, April 6, 1863.

A boat from the British steamer, just arrived in front of the town from Valparaiso and Callao, brings only one or two Lima papers. The mail will not probably be on shore in time for the train for Aspinwall, with the California passengers for New-York. Dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili are to the 16th, and from Lima and Callao to the 27th.

The Lima papers represent everything as quiet in Chili and Bolivia. A new Minister was on his way from Bolivia to Peru, and it was thought that on his arrival the unfortunate differences which have so long existed between the two Republics will be satisfactorily and amicably arranged. Señor LARRAINZAR, Minister from Chili to Lima, had just arrived at the latter capital.

The Inhuman Polynesian Cooley system is about to be ended in Peru. The Lima *Comercio*, which at first published some articles favorable to it, now says:

"The Polynesians, who have been brought to this country, have proved completely useless for the purpose of agriculture, and find few purchasers among the planters. They are not accustomed to labor, and obstinately resist everything like work; then, through pure slothfulness, they become victims to the climate, and a dear loss to their importers. Since Government had not taken timely measures to prevent this disgraceful commerce, it is consoling to see so abominable a speculation turn out more loss than profit."

Mr. PASCUAL GISMOR, an Englishman, has made to the Peruvian Government proposals to build a railroad, 102 miles in length, from the mountain City of Arequipa to the port of Islay, which, it is thought, will prove acceptable. A railroad is also talked of from the City of Ica, the mine district of Peru, to Pisco, 14 miles.

President SAN ROMAN was been very sick, but was recovering.

In Ecuador, the Government has rescinded the edict against the Manqueristas, residing in the Province of Imbabura.

The American ship *Caroline Tucker*, which arrived at Valparaiso on the 17th of March, from Philadelphia, had her Captain, J. B. Cousens, Esq., washed overboard, off Cape Horn, by a great wave that swept over the deck. The *Caroline Tucker* was bound in Ancomboe, but had to put into Valparaiso on account of leaking so badly.

A Skirmish and Capture of Twenty-one Rebels.

CAIRO, Tuesday, April 14.

The rebels in the vicinity of Fort Donelson have been gathering all the horses fit for cavalry service. To put a stop to their Gen. ROSECRANS has ordered all the good horses in the neighborhood to be taken for the National forces. While engaged in this duty, 70 men, on Friday last, met about the same number of rebels. A skirmish ensued in which 21 of the latter were taken prisoners, including Major HARRIS and two Captains.

THE MONITORS AT CHARLESTON.

Capt. Ericsson's Views.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I feel called upon to state, for the information of the country, that the imperfections of the Monitors, shown by Admiral DUPONT'S trial of their strength at Charleston, are not of a serious character. What has happened will be readily obviated for the future. Everything connected with our new fighting machines worked precisely as intended, not a single change of plan being called for. The circumstance proving of insufficient thickness was not an unforeseen circumstance. The limited experience which we have had in actual conflict indicated that eight inches thickness would be sufficient, but it was by no means looked to be a settled point. Hence such a construction was adopted that, without removing the structure, or changing its interior arrangements, any number of additional plates might be attached to the exterior, and the thickness increased to any extent. So with regard to the turret: it is constructed of an interior skeleton-cylinder, composed of plates firmly riveted together, to which any number of plates may be bolted. It is by no means yet determined that our turrets require increased thickness, excepting possibly at the base. The public will do well not to be alarmed by the remarks of inexperienced observers, who are startled at seeing the indentations produced by the enemy's projectiles. We simply invite to keep out hostile shot—not to prevent scars and indentations. So far we have fully succeeded.

It will be proper to observe that the supposed imperfect steering qualities are utterly groundless. There is no class of vessels in the navy that obey their helm so readily as the Monitors. The reason is self-evident. The large equipoise rudder employed is acted upon by the powerful current from the propeller, with such force as to change the course of the vessel with the slightest motion of the helm. In strong currents and in shallow water, as in Charleston harbor, no vessel can be readily manœuvred.

Admiral DUPONT'S preliminary attack on Charleston—the first practical test of iron-clads—must be regarded as the most important event in naval history. To this country the gallant assault on Sumter by the new and untried vessels, exposed to the terrible fire of numerous other forts, is fraught with inestimable benefit. Whatever may be the ulterior object of Government, the substantial advantage has already been secured of knowing accurately what the iron-clads can endure and what remains to be done to render the new system perfect. It was high time that a practical test was instituted, since we are building a more numerous iron-clad fleet than is possessed by all Europe. The nation may thank the commanders of the Monitors for the knowledge gained through their gallantry. With less daring on their part, the Navy Department would yet lack some information necessary to direct the completion of the unprecedented fleet now building. All the same time, the spirited attack on Sumter, and the severe cannonade during half an hour's contest, warns the Confederate leaders that they must keep their armament in perfect manned, and that they must not for a moment slacken their vigilance with Dupont and his Monitors within half a day's sail.

The history of war may be scanned in vain for an instance of such costly preparations kept up at such vast expenditure, as Charleston now requires, to ward off the blow from half a dozen small vessels, manned, provisioned and coaled at less cost than an ordinary first-class screw ship.

Yours very respectfully,

NEW-YORK, April 14, 1863. J. ERICSSON.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BENEFIT OF MAX MARETZEK.—This evening the opera performances at the Academy of Music is for the benefit of MAX MARETZEK. If ever impresario deserved well at the hands of the music-loving public it is he. Setting aside his indefatigable, indomitable efforts in by-gone seasons, he has within the past few weeks done enough to entitle him to the most generous measure of consideration and support. He has given us a series of lyric entertainments which, in point of genuine merit, have been far superior to anything of the kind offered to long-suffering New-York audiences for years. Without preliminary puff or subsequent ostentation, he has produced two new operas, and given a variety of old ones, with a perfection of ensemble to which we have long been unaccustomed, and his company, while not comprising any artists of overwhelming European celebrity who have outsung the freshness of their voices, has been one of the best for all practical purposes that has ever appeared at the Academy. For all this the public should peace, if not grateful, at least appreciative. What pleasure the fickle monster has received is owing to the enterprise and energy of MAX himself. The obligation is one that should be recognized and repaid, and the most effectual way of doing this will be by leaving no font of space unoccupied in the Academy to-night. As additional inducements for every opera-goer to be there it should be stated that an opera, almost as good as new here, will be brought out in splendid style and that Madame MARIMA will make her last appearance in it. MARIMA is a great artist, whose wonderful voice and method are a revelation to all who have not enjoyed them. The opera is VERDI'S "I Due Foscari," which has not been given in New-York since the production at Castle Garden in 1850. Though an early work of the composer, it possesses some of his most attractive and popular characteristics. Besides MARIMA, MARETZEK and BELLINI have fine parts in it.

Death of Gen. Welch.

The telegraph informs us of the death, at Clifton Springs, yesterday at 11 o'clock, of Commissary-Gen. BENJAMIN WELCH. Gen. WELCH was born at Kingston, Ulster County, and was 45 years of age. He studied law with the late CHARLES A. MANN in Utica, and was subsequently Editor of the Utica *Democrat*, and of the Buffalo *Republican*. He was at one time State Treasurer, and for four years Commissary-General of the State. A year ago he accepted a position on Gen. POPE'S Staff. It was in the discharge of his duty in the campaign of last Summer that he contracted the disease which has now proved fatal.

The Death of Lieut.-Col. Kimball.

A meeting of the friends of the late Lieut.-Col. EDGAR A. KIMBALL, of the Ninth New-York Volunteers, (HAWKINS' Zouaves,) was held yesterday morning, at No. 101 Nassau-street. Ex-Alderman EDWARD PELL, of Brooklyn, was called to the chair. The following resolutions, introduced by Col. BURNS, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hear with deep and sincere sorrow of the death of Lieut.-Col. KIMBALL, who had endeared himself to his friends by his noble and manly character, to the army by his unsurpassed courage, and to his country by his unwavering patriotism.

Resolved, That the Committee respectfully request the Common Council of the City of New-York to take proper measures to bring to this City the remains of Lieut.-Col. KIMBALL, and give to them suitable interment, and that a Committee of nine be appointed by this meeting to carry into effect this resolution.

The following named gentlemen were chosen the Committee: Col. BURNS, Maj. J. M. Turner, Col. Farnsworth, Alex. Conroy, Esq., John Kennedy, Esq., Daniel Geary, Esq., Henry Vandewater, Esq., Capt. T. A. Glover, William M. V. Roby, Esq., and Alderman Pell, ex-officio.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council held a meeting, Alderman FARLEY presiding, and Councilman WARREN acting as Secretary, at which Ex-Alderman PELL, of Brooklyn, appeared at the head of a Committee of the friends of the deceased, and presented a copy

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—Monday, April 12, 1869.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment at 3 o'clock P. M.

Present—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Boyle, Hogan, Hartshorne, Hatfield, Hall, Ryan, Cornell, Wyman, Mowry, Gross, Brady, McDonnell, Hopper, Hogan, Hatfield, O'Brien, Mowry, Fitzgerald.—(Cross—17.

Absent—Councilmen Sanford, McGrath, Murray, Cassidy, Hamilton, Hartshorne, Hatfield, Mowry, Gross, Brady, McDonnell, Hopper, Hogan, Hatfield, O'Brien, Mowry, Fitzgerald.—(Cross—17.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A Petition was presented from sundry citizens of the Eighth Ward, praying that the Croton water be introduced into their premises; which was referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS dwelling-house, No. 21 Fifth-st., near 6th-av. The lot is in fine order, and the house in excellent order, furnished with all the modern conveniences, and is in the occupancy of a desirable tenant. Rent low. Immediate possession. The purchaser money can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE MODERN AND FIRST-class three-story and basement brown-stone house on Park-place, running through to Barclay-st., 21 feet front, by about 100 deep; property rented for $1,600 a year; Columbia College lease, 11 years to run, with renewal; ground rent, $1,085 per annum; price, $18,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT FREEHOLD.

In every variety, for sale and exchange.

J. R. MILLS, Freehold.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS ON THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION.—On Wednesday, May 10, 1865, the articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1865, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of June, 1865.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of June, 1865, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago—

240 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
80 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
80 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.

Also, mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Also, contracts for the purchase of 76 lots, on which there are owing to the Company about $160,000.

Of these lots 9 are first-class residences, 2 are dwelling houses, 1 is a first-class small store, 1 is a first-class grocery and liquor store, 1 is a first-class saloon, 1 is a first-class restaurant, 1 is a first-class billiard-room, 1 is a first-class bakery, 1 is a first-class boarding-house, 1 is a first-class livery-stable, 1 is a first-class lumber-yard, 1 is a first-class coal-yard, 1 is a first-class brick-yard, 1 is a first-class planing-mill, 1 is a first-class sash, door and blind factory, 1 is a first-class machine-shop, 1 is a first-class foundry, 1 is a first-class steam-engine manufactory, 1 is a first-class boiler-shop, 1 is a first-class car-shop, 1 is a first-class gas-fitting establishment, 1 is a first-class tin-shop, 1 is a first-class stove-store, 1 is a first-class hardware-store, 1 is a first-class drug-store, 1 is a first-class paint-shop, 1 is a first-class carpenter-shop, 1 is a first-class blacksmith-shop, 1 is a first-class wagon-shop, 1 is a first-class harness-shop, 1 is a first-class boot and shoe store, 1 is a first-class clothing-store, 1 is a first-class dry-goods store, 1 is a first-class grocery-store, 1 is a first-class meat-market, 1 is a first-class bakery, 1 is a first-class confectionery, 1 is a first-class fruit-store, 1 is a first-class tobacco-store, 1 is a first-class jewelry-store, 1 is a first-class millinery-store, 1 is a first-class barber-shop, 1 is a first-class photograph-gallery, 1 is a first-class shoemaker-shop, 1 is a first-class tailor-shop, 1 is a first-class dressmaking-establishment, 1 is a first-class physician's office, 1 is a first-class lawyer's office, 1 is a first-class real estate office, 1 is a first-class insurance office, 1 is a first-class banking-house, 1 is a first-class express office, 1 is a first-class telegraph office, 1 is a first-class livery-stable, 1 is a first-class boarding-house, 1 is a first-class hotel, 1 is a first-class saloon, 1 is a first-class restaurant, 1 is a first-class billiard-room, 1 is a first-class bakery, 1 is a first-class boarding-house, 1 is a first-class livery-stable

The Sun-Down Times.

NEW-YORK: WEDNESDAY EVENG., AUG. 14, 1858.

WINTER GARDEN—ALWAYS IN FASHION—THE LOAN OF A LOVER.
I AZRA KEMBLE PARKER—BURNT BAY—NATIVE ART.
ADADEMY OF MUSIC—OPERA—I DO'T KNOW.
VAUXHALL 2—MY NAME AIN'T LAW.
ADADEMY OF MUSIC—OPERA AS IT IS.
BROADWAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GERMAN OPERA COMPANY.
—MASKS.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—CAMILLE.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—THE BURNING OF BATTERY—CONCERTS NOW—HIPPOPOTAMUS, &c., &c. all hours—LIVING CHINA AND WOMEN—Day and Evening.
COOPER INSTITUTE—LECTURE 8:30.
BANVARD'S HALL OF ART—(No. 821 Broadway)—Pictures Panoramas is one Room.
SOUTH'S—(No. 192 Broadway)—Concerts.
OLD DUSSELDORF GALLERY—N. H. HAVE'S Pictures.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WEATHER.

In the Assembly, the enacting clause was stricken from the Usury bill. The Excise bill was passed. The Senate's amendments to the Appropriation bill were concurred in. The bill providing for the relief of the indigent families of volunteers was passed; also the bill amending the act relative to the Centre of New-York. The bill to prevent frauds in the election of the Central American Presidency, was passed. The Senate's amendments to the Civil Code were concurred in. The bill to prevent the issue of bills under fifteen dollars in the State of Connecticut, was passed. The Senate adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M.

Rev. A. A. Williams delivered at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, last evening, a very able and interesting address on the 11th inst., before the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn. Mr. Fuller characterized as the first of all. From the one has felt that there was a probability that all the Central American States would become involved. There is nothing like security or special love.

The Baltic Defence Committee had a very successful meeting yesterday afternoon, Mayor Opdyke presiding. They were addressed on the subject of a Grand Demonstration in favor of Poland, by Rev. Mr. Hosmer, of Ohio, on the subject of a peaceful, by Mr. H. A Brewer, in reference to the Baltic Powers, and by Prof. Bowser, in regard to arms and by Prof. Bowser, in reference to the Central Powers. Resolutions were offered, and after slightly, to refer to the Committee of Arrangements, with instructions to report at the next meeting. A large number of communications were received and referred, after which the meeting adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M., on next Monday.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday. An invitation from the Royal Union League, to attend the mass meeting on next Monday, Mr. Fuller characterized as commendable, was presented, and that there was a probability that all the Central American States would become involved. There is nothing like security or special love.

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year, and $2,648,000 the corresponding week of 1862.

The aggregate of the Philadelphia Banks show the following changes in the last weekly statement as compared with those of the previous week:

Decrease of loans	$1,557,113
Increase of specie	3,000
Increase of deposits	363,000
Decrease of circulation	77,720
Increase of United States notes	1,440,000

Sales at the Stock Exchange, April 14, 1863.

FIRST BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	104	50 Cen. Am. Tr. Co.
5,000	Treas. 7-30 W	99	100 Erie Railway
	Notes, Oct. & Apr.	104½	100 do
4,000	U. S. 6s 1-67, C.	104	50 do
2,000	Virginia State 6s	67	50 Harlem R.
1,000	Tenn. 6s	60	do
2,000	Mo. State 6s	60½	do
2,000	P. Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	110	do
2,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d	103	do
3,000	do	102¾	do
2,000	Ohio & Miss. Railroad	70	do
1,000	do	70	do
1,000	Chic. & Alt. 1st	100	do
1,000	Chic. & Alt. Pref.	95	do
1,000	Mich. So. & N. I.	90	do
1,000	Clev. & Pitts. R.	77½	100 do
11	Metropolitan Bank	108	100 do
17	Corn Ex. Bank	108	54 Clev., Col. & C.
7	Commerce 8th Instl.	91	50 Cal. & Chic. R.
1,000	American Gold	135⅝	do
1,000	do	135⅝	do
226,000	do	135⅝	50 Clev. & Tol. R.
5,000	do	135⅝	100 do
5,000	do	135⅝	100 Chic. & N. W.
5,000	Canton Co.	23	50 Mil. & P. du C.
50	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	154¾	50 Del. & Hud. C.
200	Cumb. Coal Pref.	33	100 Tol. & Wab. R.
200	do	23½	50 P., Ft. W. & C. R.
100	do	23½	do
100	do	23½	do
100	do	23½	do
100	Quicksilver Min. Co.	43	do
100	do	43	do
100	Quicksilver Min. Co.	43¼	100 Allen & T. R.
400	Cum. Coal	4½	50 do
100	Brunswick G. L. Co.	5½	do
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	114½	100 Chic. & N. W.
100	do	114	50 do
100	Pacific Mail Co.	114	200 Chic. & Alt. R.
100	do	114	50 do
50	Pacific Mail	114	50 do
100	do	113⅞	50 do

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	104	50 Cen. Am. Tr. Co.
5,000	Treas. 7-30 W	99	100 Erie Railway
	Notes, Oct. & Apr.	104⅝	100 do
4,000	U. S. 6s 1-67, C.	104	50 do
2,000	Virginia State 6s	67	50 Harlem R.
1,000	Tenn. 6s	60	do
2,000	Mo. State 6s	60⅝	do
2,000	P. Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	110	do
2,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d	103	do
3,000	do	102¾	do
2,000	Ohio & Miss. Railroad	70	do
1,000	do	70	do
1,000	Chic. & Alt. 1st	100	do
1,000	Chic. & Alt. Pref.	95	do
1,000	Mich. So. & N. I.	90	do
1,000	Clev. & Pitts. R.	77½	100 do
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400	Cum. Coal	4½	50 do
100	Brunswick G. L. Co.	5½	do
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	114½	100 Chic. & N. W.
100	do	114	50 do
100	Pacific Mail Co.	114	200 Chic. & Alt. R.
100	do	114	50 do
50	Pacific Mail	114	50 do
100	do	113⅞	50 do

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	135⅝	100 Chi. & Alt. R. Pref.
20,000	do	135⅝	100 Hudson R. R.
10,000	do	135⅝	100 do
20,000	do	135⅝	100 do
1,000	Treas. 7-30 p. ct.	100	200 do
	Notes	100	200 do
3,000	Debt Cert.	100⅛	200 Harlem R.
20,000	do	New	200 do
100	Cumberland Coal	33	200 do
100	Canton Co.	23	200 do
100	Quicksilver Min. Co.	43⅛	100 do
100	do	43	100 Har. R. Pref.
200	Bucks Co. Lead	420	1 do
100	do	430	200 M. S. & N. I. R.
100	Panic M. S. Co.	83	200 do
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	114⅛	200 do
200	do	113⅞	200 do
200	Erie R.	430	100 do
100	do	430	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.
200	do	79⅛	100 do
200	do	79⅛	100 do
200	do	79⅛	100 do
100	Erie Pref.	90⅞	100 do
100	do	430	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.
100	do	90⅞	400 do
100	do	90⅞	400 do
100	do	90⅞	100 P. Ft. W. & Chi. R.
100	Atlan. M. T. H. R.	75	100 do
100	do	80⅝	100 Gal. & Chi. R.
100	Chi. & R. I. R.	90⅞	100 do
100	do	90⅞	100 do
200	do	90⅞	200 Clev. & Tol. R.

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$20,000	Amer. Gold	135⅝	100 Chi. & Alt. R. Pref.
20,000	do	135⅝	100 Hudson R. R.
10,000	do	135⅝	100 do
20,000	do	135⅝	100 do
1,000	Treas. 7-30 p. ct.	100	200 do
	Notes	100	200 do
3,000	Debt Cert.	100⅛	200 Harlem R.
20,000	do	New	200 do
100	Cumberland Coal	33	200 do
100	Canton Co.	23	200 do
100	Quicksilver Min. Co.	43⅛	100 do
100	do	43	100 Har. R. Pref.
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200	do	79⅛	100 do
200	do	79⅛	100 do
200	do	79⅛	100 do
100	Erie Pref.	90⅞	100 do
100	do	430	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.
100	do	90⅞	400 do
100	do	90⅞	400 do
100	do	90⅞	100 P. Ft. W. & Chi. R.
100	Atlan. M. T. H. R.	75	100 do
100	do	80⅝	100 Gal. & Chi. R.
100	Chi. & R. I. R.	90⅞	100 do
100	do	90⅞	100 do
200	do	90⅞	200 Clev. & Tol. R.

Charity Sparring Exhibition.

Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY, whose exhibition for the benefit of a bereaved family, several months since, realized some $1,600, has, with other prominent admirers of the manly art of self-defence, instituted a charity sparring exhibition for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland. Some of the best professionals in the country have volunteered their services for the furtherance of the worthy object, a list of whom was given in a previous notice. The expenses of the affair will be insignificant, and doubtless in the competent hands of Mr. MORRISSEY, the pecuniary result will be most gratifying. The affair will take place to-morrow night at Hoyle's Theatre, in the Bowery, and every possible arrangement has been made to secure perfect quiet and decorum. The exhibition will close by a friendly match between those distinguished professionals *in the art, Messrs. JOHN MORRISSEY* and McCOOL, which of itself will be worth the price of admission.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. P. H. Watson, Assistant Secretary of War, Washington; Hon. Wilkes Moore, Boston; Judges C. B. Marvin and O. P. Blackman, California; Col. Thomas D. Pearce, Philadelphia, and H. Thompson, St. Paul, Min., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Caleb Cushing, Massachusetts; Wm. D. C. Collins, Bennington, Vt.; Geo. N. Miles, Guadalaxara, and Major D. W. C. Thompson and wife, are at the Astor House.

Hon. S. F. Ross, of Asburn; Geo. Ramsays, of Minnesota; G. D. Slocum, M. D., U. S. N.; W. H. Camp, Solon F. Ogne, and Robert Briggs, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Rev. T. C. Pitkin and wife, of Buffalo; Capt. Kennedy, of *the Colonel City of New-York*, and J. Haldenberg, of Kingston, N. Y., are at the New-York Hotel.

Lieut. Col. Comyn, of Montreal; Capt. Sperling, of England, and Jas. W. Varnum, of New-York, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

THE INDIANS ARE GOING.—They have notified Hanson that she is the last day they can stay with him. The showman is in grief, but they are inexorable. Their faces are Westward, and hence they will go. So all who would see them must do it to-day. Who will fail? Another opportunity to see the representatives of the large Western tribes of Indians may never occur. See them, then, to-day. To please all, dramatic performances at 3 and 7½ P. M. Other curiosities at all hours.

Want to see a good-shaped head a man requires a good-shaped hat, and one that will give him a finished and gentlemanly appearance. Articles of this description may be bought Knox, whose establishment, at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, is the resort of every one desiring a neat-fitting, elegant and durable hat. Those desiring a good article at a low figure should not forget to call on KNOX.

WOULD YOU RISE IN THE WORLD?—First learn what are your Physiological and Phrenological developments, and you may then know what you can do best. Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, give charts, with full written descriptions of character, daily.

VOLUNTEERS, ATTENTION!—For the derangements of the system incidental to the change of diet, vicinity, climate, and encampment, which every volunteer is liable to, there are no remedies so safe, convenient, and reliable as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, 25 cents per box.

SPRING CLOTHING
at
EVANS'
Extensive Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 65 and 67 Fulton-street.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only materials which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 21 | Sun sets..... 6 36 | Moon rises.. 3 41
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 6 44 | Gov. Island.. 6 33 | Hell Gate.. 7 05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, April 14.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Gedsden, Port Royal 11th inst., via Stono, Charleston Bar and Forress Monroe, consigned to Major Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. The Arago brings 93 Eng and 98 secesh as passengers, Government stores and the mails, from Port Royal and the Charleston Expedition. Among the passengers are Gen. Truman Seymour and staff, Gen. Gordon and Monsieur C. de Silvern, Vice-Consul for France at Charleston.

Steamship City of New-York, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool April 1, and Queenstown 2d, at midnight, with mdse. and 35 passengers to John G. Dale. April 13, lat. 40, lon. 70, passed ship Adriatic, Moore, from London March 29.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Wilson, Aspinwall 6th inst., under convoy of U. S. gunboat Connecticut. 9th inst., saw a French propeller off Cape Antonio, bound west. Has $117,000 on freight, 200 men of the California Cavalry, and a large number of passengers.

Steamship Decatur, Fargo, Washington 2 ds., in ballast to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Salvor, Brooks, Washington, with mdse. to J. Band.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer J. R. Thomson, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daltell.

Steamer Fairchilds, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Kingfisher, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to P. Byrnes.

Bark G. W. Rosevelt, Herriman, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar, etc., to James E. Ward & Co. Had sloops northerly winds most of the passage. Bld. in co. with brigs Aruccabah, for Portland, and Protage, (Br.,) for Boston.

Bark Industrie, Prass., Bischof, Bordeaux 56 ds., with mdse. to *C. H. Simonin.*

Bark Mary Bentley, (of Thomaston,) Lillis, New-Orleans 10 ds., with sugar to Stargis, Clearman & Co. 4th inst., lat. 32 30, lon. 76, had a heavy gale from N. E.; lost sails and shifted cargo.

Bark Queen of the Fleet, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hilton, Gleanor 44 ds., with pitr. iron, to Jones Brothers. Had strong westerly gales to the Banks. March 27, a seaman named Laughlin McLunis, fell from the fore yard overboard and was drowned. March 28, lat. 43 50, lon. 48 38, saw six large icebergs. 1st inst., John Jeffrey, a seaman, fell from the mainstay to the deck, and broke his leg.

Bark J. & R. Young, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S., R. Hilchan, Gerald? Feb. 11, with coal, to Boyd & Hinchen. Has experienced very heavy gales from 5th of February to the 4th of March; shipped several seas, stove one boat and done other damage. March 2, lat. 47 40, lon. 39 30, had a hurricane.

Bark A. Godfrey, Clarke, Bordeaux Feb. 19, in ballast to Wakeman, Dimon & Co. Has experienced heavy westerly gales most of the passage. March 2, lat. 42 30, lon. 50, in a heavy gale from E. W., sprung the foremast and mainmast head, and lost fore topmast. 5th, had a gale from E. W.; William Churchill, a boy, was washed overboard, but was saved after being in the water half an hour.

Bark Advance, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cain, Belfast 36 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hinchen. Had heavy weather most of the passage.

Brig Saverio B. Nurse, (Br., of Demarara,) Jenkins, Demarara 21 ds., with old iron, etc., to C. A. De Sanza. Vessel left not recollected.

Brig Antelope, (Br., of Miramichi, N. S.,) Nelson, Arroyo, P. R., March 30, with molasses to H. & G. De Wolf.

Brig Harp, Russell, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

A NEW MAP OF CHARLESTON AND THE POSITION OF THE IRON-CLADS DURING THEIR ATTACK UPON FORT SUMTER.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published this morning, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

It contains a new and elaborate map (not before published,) of the defences of Charleston and the position of the iron-clads during the recent bombardment of Fort Sumter.

Premature Loss of the Hair, which is so common now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay, and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is at the same time unrivaled as a dressing for the hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days. Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston.

The First Inquiry to Make in Purchasing a Sewing Machine for family use is, whether it will embroider perfectly, as well as sew perfectly. If it will not, however useful for shirt-making, it is not the machine for a family. GROVER & BAKER'S celebrated Sewing Machine, No. 495 Broadway, only equals the excellence and strength of its stitching by the elegance and beauty of its embroidery. These are the only Sewing Machines which embroider.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse. —Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Twenty-five cents a bottle

Bourbon Whisky.
ESTABLISHED 1835.

S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY WHISKY DISTILLERIES.—This whisky has been adopted by the Government for hospital use: it is for sale by every druggist in the City. Orders should be directed SUIT'S Distilleries, Kentucky, or SUIT'S Whisky Agency, No. 48 Broadway, N. Y.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Sore Throat Specific.

One bottle warranted to cure any case of SORE THROAT, or the money refunded. Price 50 cents.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, No. 450 Broadway.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Second-hand Safes
FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT NO. 109 MAIDEN-LANE.

Attention is Called to the Peremptory Sale by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, by order of William B. Aspinwall, Executor, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock M., of the elegant country seat of the late Gardiner G. Howland, situate at New-Hamburgh, on the Hudson River, and of the valuable lot No. 46 on the east side of Pearl-st., near Chatham-st. See advertisement in another column.

Important and True.

Boswell & Warner's Colorific colors hair a handsome brown or black, without the use of wash or preparation. Ladies use it without trouble or entangling. Warranted the best and cheapest. Try it; you will use no other. J. C. Rushton's, No. 48 Broadway, and all druggists. FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, General Agents, St John-st.

Crain's Celebrated Microscope to Mailed, prepaid, with 6 beautiful mounted objects for $3; with 24 objects, $5, by HENRY CRAIG, No. 189 Centre-st., 2d floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Sold in Broadway by Fowler & Wells, No. 308; Shepard, No. 300; Low, No. 625; McFarland, corner 23d-st.; Optical Institute, under Barnum's.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents.—Black or brown, natural, durable, beautiful. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all drug, patent medicine, perfumery and fancy goods stores. Inimitable cutting of hair and whiskers at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Croup! Croup!—Another child saved. A. Webster, of South Farnsworth, writes April 4, 1863, that Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT has saved his child's life. It never fails if taken in time. Only 25 cents. Sold by all the druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—2. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, 294 Broadway, (up stairs.) Also for Palmer's Elastic Stockings. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Diseases of the Urinary Organs Speedily, effectually and permanently cured by HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Patients are cautioned against using the many worthless preparations now offered to the public, and which are destroying the health of thousands.

Wanted—STYLES of WHITE'S are the GREAT ATTRACTION of the day. Fine Hats, the best, for nothing. Store No. 543, at No. 543 Broadway.

Cures, Deafness, Impaired Hearing, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the ear cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. SACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 159 Broadway.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes—Also Sideboard and Parlor Safes for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College place.

E. M. PATRICK.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines now supplied from office, No. 335 Broadway, corner 22d-st. Machines carefully repaired by

J. T. ELLIS.

MARRIED

BOISEAU—HOLLARD.—In Lausanne, Switzerland, on Tuesday, March 10, CHARLES, son of Laureon Boiseau, for many years a resident of this City, and ARSELE HOLLARD, of the former place.

HATHAWAY—McKEEHIN.—On Tuesday, April 14, by Rev. Dr. Spring, WILLIAM HATHAWAY and LYDIA McKEEHIN.

HITCH—VAIL.—In Nyack, on the Hudson, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 12th day of fourth month, after the manner of Friends, A. CHALMERS HITCH, Jr., First Lieutenant First New-York Cavalry, and ANNE, eldest daughter of Solomon B. Vail. No cards.

MARQUAND—DODGE.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Henry J. Fox, JOSIAH PENFIELD MARQUAND, Jr., of Brooklyn, E. D., and FANNY ANN REDFIELD, third daughter of Chas. J. Dodge, of this City. No cards.

PRIME—LIVINGSTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 14, at Zion Church, by Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, D. D., JOHN J. PRIME and COORNELIA M., daughter of Gerard W. Livingston, all of this City.

WHITAKER—MINER.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Tuesday, April 14, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, HENRY WHITAKER, of Brooklyn, and ELEANOR L., eldest daughter of Benjamin Miner, Esq., of this City.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

DIED.

BOOTH.—In Williamstown, Mass., on Friday, April 10, WALKER BOOTH, M. D., aged 65 years.

His remains will be brought to Derby, Conn., for interment.

☞ Connecticut and Massachusetts papers please copy.

BRUNE.—In this City, on Monday, April 13, AUGUSTA MYNDERSE, daughter of Alexander M. and Louisa Jay Brune, in her twelfth birthday.

Funeral services of the 5th-av. and 125th-st. Presbyterian Church, this (Wednesday) morning, April 15, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

BAKER.—In Washington House, on Tuesday, April 14, KATE, only daughter of David L. and Mary Mulford Baker aged 5 years, 6 months and 16 days.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 146th-st., Broadway and 11th-av., at 9 o'clock A. M., on Thursday. The remains will be taken to Peach Pond for interment.

BODINE.—Suddenly, on Monday, April 13, Mrs. SARAH M. BODINE, relict of the late Joseph S. Bodine, in the 63d year of her age.

Funeral at the 30th-st. M. E. Church, between 6th and 7th-avs., on Thursday, April 16, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends of the deceased are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Flemington and Trenton (N. J.) papers please copy.

BORREAU.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, April 14, JOHN BORREAU, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 122 East 34th-st., on Thursday afternoon, April 16, at 2 o'clock.

BRADLEY.—In Newtown, L. I., on Tuesday, April 14, Miss SUSAN BRADLEY.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, April 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, Newtown.

BENNETT.—In this City, on Monday, April 13, of scarlet fever, ELLEN LIVINGSTON, infant daughter of William C. and Caroline W. Bennett, aged 9 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, April 15, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 19 West 31st-st.

CROMWELL.—In Hindon City, N. J., on Monday, April 13, at his residence, ABRAHAM CROMWELL, formerly of Staten Island, aged 76 years and 22 days.

His remains will be taken to Port Richmond, S. I., for interment, on Wednesday, April 15. The funeral services to be held at the Dutch Reformed Church, in the Village of Brownlee, at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

CLEAS.—In Portchester, on Tuesday morning, April 14, Dr. THOMAS CLEAS, in the 79th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, April 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son, Thompson W. Cleaes, No. 167 East 37th-st., on Thursday, April 16, at 11 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Richmond, S. I., for interment.

EGGLESTON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, April 14, ANNE ELIZABETH, wife of James Eggleston, in the 34th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, April 16, at 12 o'clock, noon, from her late residence, No. 106 West 42d-st, without further invitation.

FLYNN.—In this City, on Monday, April 13, ELIZA BURNS, wife of Abner L. Fly.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, April 16, at 4½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 61 East 37th-st.

FELLENBAUM.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, April 12, GUSTAV FELLENBAUM, in the 39th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 69 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., on Wednesday, April 15, at 12 o'clock, noon.

FONDA.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 14, after a short illness, SUSAN, widow of the late Rev. Jesse Fonda, in the 76th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to the Dutch Reformed Church, Montgomery, Orange County, where the funeral services will be held at 3 o'clock, on Thursday, April 16.

☞ Schenectady papers please copy.

GARDINER.—On Sunday, April 12, at Hinsdale, on Sunday, April 12, CHARLES WARDNER, in the 77th year of his age.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

HOFFMAN.—In this City, on Monday, April 13, after a short illness, PHILIP V. HOFFMAN, Esq., aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, on Thursday, April 16, at 4 o'clock.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

HILL.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 14, Mrs. MARY B. HILL, daughter of the late Reuben Dunn, aged 383 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 147 East 31st-st., on Thursday, April 16, at 1 o'clock, P. M., without further notice.

JACKSON.—In New-Orleans, on Tuesday, March 31, ANDREW JACKSON, Company E, 165th regiment New-York Volunteers.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 144 Suffolk-st., this day, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

MYERS.—In Newtown, L. I., on Monday, April 13, JOHN F. MYERS, in the 78th year of his age.

Poughkeepsie and Utica papers please copy.

MASSELLER.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 14, after a lingering illness, Mr. JOHN MASSELLER, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, April 16, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 35 Vandam-st.

TWAITS.—On Tuesday, April 14, WILSON TWAITS, son of James and Ann Eliza Twaits, aged 9 years, 4 months and 22 days.

None knew him but to love him,
None saw him but to praise.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the house of his parents, in Westchester, on Friday, April 17, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILKIN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 13, at her late residence, No. 36 Monroe-place, Mrs. REBECCA GARRISON, widow of the late Rev. Henry B. Wilkin, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the "Church on the Heights," Pierrepont-st., on Thursday, April 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 223.—April 14, 1863.
51, 57, 43, 5, 70, 33, 28, 67, 69, 7, 77, 73.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 224.—April 14, 1863.
9, 53, 50, 14, 10, 40, 45, 52, 17, 63, 20, 68.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WE HAVE OPENED OUR ESTABLISHMENT FOR RETAILING
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
LOCKSMITHS' and
BELL-HANGERS' MATERIALS,
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,
CABINET TRIMMINGS,
CUTLERY.
PATTERSON BROTHERS, Importers.
No. 27 Park-row.
Illustrated catalogues furnished on application.

MARVIN & CO.,
Late STEARNS & MARVIN.
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF
SAFES,
(VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT.)
No. 265 Broadway.
Warranted superior to any other Safes.
References to over 33,000 customers.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF The Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 43 9th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Dyspepsia, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

CEDAR CAMPHOR—CHEAP, BULKY AND FRAGRANT—Superlatively superior to common Camphor for use against moths. Bought of any prominent druggists. Trade of Country Headquarters,
HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

MR. LORD'S LECTURES, THIS EVENING, at the Historical Rooms, on "A Visit to the Christian Schools and Holy Places." Only Rooms of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

From the Journal of Commerce.

EXCITING NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.

From the New-York Evening Express, Feb. 14, 1863.

SENSATION AMONG THE DEAF.—The unrivaled skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg, the far-famed Oculist and Aurist, of No. 816 Broadway, has made quite a sensation among the Deaf and Blind by his wonderful cures, which attract the Deaf, Blind and those suffering from Chronic Catarrh, from all parts of the Union to his office. The number of his certificates of really wonderful cures swells daily. For the benefit of sufferers, we submit the following, which requires no comment:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,
No. 12 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for sometime afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *fatal loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears, upon examination, a quantity of matter with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 198 Monroe-st., New-York.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor*: I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was restored, and with out pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using an necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the treatment of that delicate organ. I feel it my duty to thank you for what I can as truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir*: Before taking leave of you, after your most successful operation on my ear, allow me to express my sincere thanks that, by your scientific surgical performance, I am enabled to hear distinctly and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived, and may a pleasure of which I have long been deprived, over a year. May you be long spared, being enabled to perform many similar, to benefit other sufferers, and to your own assistance.

Allow me to present my kindest regards and assure you of my grateful remembrance.

A. McDONALD REYNOLDS,
Captain Marines, United States.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flashes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought I was in consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testim

FINANCIAL.

AUCTION SALES.

PERSONAL.

REMOVALS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TEACHERS.

LECTURES.

EDWARD GRIFFIN

MEDICAL.

DR. M. BRANDRETH'S

FAIRS.

MEETINGS.

MACHINERY.

STATIONERY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

HARDWARE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RAILROADS.

STEAMBOATS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

CHARLESTON.

Our Special Correspondence to the 11th.

Another Account of the Engagement of the 7th.

Full Details of the Expedition from its Opening to its Close.

Destruction of the Steamer George Washington in Coosaw River.

LETTER PRELIMINARY TO THE FIGHT.

Stono River, S. C., Monday Evening, April 6, 1863.

To-morrow, in all probability, the attack upon Charleston will open; and upon the eve of the event, amid the distractions and excitements of the hour, I shall endeavor to give some account of the progress of our forces since their departure from Port Royal.

As long since as last Thursday some of the vessels of the expedition, consisting of ordnance and supply schooners, got under weigh, for a temporary rendezvous at North Edisto, a capacious and safe harbor, thirty miles up the coast in the direction of Charleston. The sudden and almost simultaneous movement of this fleet of trim fore-and-afters, as they were sped seaward by a stiff fair breeze, was the first portent to us all that the long days of planning were past, and the time of plan-executing was at hand.

The enthusiasm produced by this preliminary sign of active operations was enhanced on Friday morning, the 3d, upon observing that the flag of Admiral Dupont had been transferred from the *Wabash*, whose great draft prevents her employment upon the present service, to the steamer *James Adger*, which left the harbor early, carrying the noble old hero. Following closely the *Adger* were the iron-clads *Weehawken*, *Patapsco* and *Keokuk*, the other Monitors having preceded them some days to the rendezvous.

Gen. Hunter did not lag far in the rear of his naval colleague. Leaving the troops to follow under the direction of the division commanders, he embarked with his staff upon the *Ben Deford*, one of the handsomest steamers in the transport service, which had been chosen for his flag-ship, and she left the dock at 10½ o'clock. At about the same time another crowd of white-winged supply schooners was dispatched, and the offing presented a pleasing spectacle as the vessels outward tended. The wind was fresh and fair for canvased crafts, and inspiriting for all.

Arriving at North Edisto about four o'clock, we found ourselves among the advanced vessels of the expedition, both naval and military, and dropped anchor amid a fleet of Monitors, gunboats, mortar-schooners, colliers, and a variety of other craft, which were picturesquely grouped without the slightest apparent distinction as to which arm of the service they belonged. Near us, to the right, upon Seabrook Island, was discovered the camp smoke and white tents of Seymour's brigade, reminding us that a week before those troops had been sent here to protect the reconnoissance, only a mile or two beyond, upon Wadmalaw Island, glistening in the distance were the spire and ghostly dwellings of the deserted village of Rockville. To the left, through distant foliage, there were also here and there glimpses of the empty mansions of "fugitive masters."

At night a cold rain set in, with a wind strong from the eastward which, in the morning after the sky had cleared, continued to blow, necessitating delay, and affording me an opportunity to make sketches of the two great chiefs of the expedition.

The chance of running up to Charleston bar on Saturday morning was a favorable season for no conscientious a man respecting Sabbath observances as Admiral Dupont to allow it to slip. The day seemed especially sent by Providence to invite a forward movement; and by 8 o'clock the fleet of iron vessels, preceded by the flagship *James Adger*, were steaming through the smooth water for Charleston bar. The *Keokuk*, being of lightest draft, alone crossed over for the purpose of planting buoys to mark the way for the rest of the fleet, and the others came to anchor outside in line of battle. The pigmies in contrast with the huge sloping-sided bulk of the Ironsides and the magnificent and graceful ships-of-war which have long so faithfully assisted foreign traffic the once prosperous city whose spires could yonder be seen. Save a few signal guns from Cumming's Point battery, when the *Keokuk* passed the bar, the rebels gave no other sign that they were prepared to resist the retribution that awaits them. The Coast Survey steamer *Bibb* assisted the *Keokuk* in the position she was destined to occupy during the day's return, late in the afternoon, the last of the naval preparations for the conflict was completed.

Leaving the squadron at the bar drawered near the main ship channel, I took a run into Stono, passing safely through the narrow entrance to the channel, where good piloting and lively steering alone can take even the smallest vessels between the treacherous sandbars, capped with seething foam, and found within the harbor, protected by the guns of the *Pocasset*, a large number of transports, containing the land forces that had arrived on Saturday, while the rest of us tarried at Edisto. At this time it would be improper to reveal anything respecting the number or the organization of the troops, neither can I give information of the plan of operations, further than to state that the soldiers are to codperate, if necessary, with the navy, by attacking the batteries on Morris Island in flank and rear. The probability is that warm work is before them, and they do not shrink from the encounter. Upon the navy, however, must fall the brunt of the battle, and of their operations I can write without restriction.

This morning dawned promisingly for the work before us, but with the rising sun, a soft breeze came from the south-southwest, spreading a hazy mantle over the water. Returning to the bar, where Gen. Hunter had remained with his flagship all night, I was just in time to witness the transfer of the Admiral's flag from the *Adger* to the grim *Ironsides*, that unouth monster of the deep, whose enormous bulk, looming castle-like through the mist, unrelieved by vestige of a spar, and defiantly exposing her ponderous guns, invested her with a mien of terrible grandeur. She soon got under way, and was handsomely guided across the bar, thus relieving everybody of a vast load of apprehension lest her draft should preclude her taking part in the conflict. Preceded by a tug, with hawser attached, to keep her bows exactly in the channel, she passed the point of danger, steering to and fro as she slid deftly over the bottom, while "the boldest held his breath for a time." Some ten advance of her, and others following, were the majestic fleet of iron-clads—Dupont's devil-fish, with bare decks scarcely above the water, moving with an imperceptible motion, and rising and falling upon the swell noiselessly as beds of sea-weed upon the Atlantic.

Half an hour brought the vessels to within about two miles of the lower battery on Morris Island, but the enemy did not open fire, and only evidenced his knowledge of their presence by signal guns from the direction of Fort Sumter. Admiral Dupont formed his line of battle as follows:

(The order of battle we published yesterday.—Ed. Times.)

The vessels extended nearly the entire length of Morris Island, at intervals, I should judge, of about a quarter of a mile, and anchoring, awaited the ebb-tide, which would become favorable for manoeuvring than the flood. At 12½ o'clock, the hour at which Fort Sumter was to be attacked, the mist of the morning, had almost become a fog, and it was not until 2, that the weather became clear enough to advance. The vessels at once got under way, moving forward continously, when in a very short time the fog again appeared and they were recalled to their anchorage. This was a disappointment, but we all try to bear it patiently, and pray for proper weather.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

Off Charleston Bar, Tuesday Evening, April 7.

So Sumter and yet almost bloodless a battle as that which was waged this afternoon within the shadow of Fort Sumter, between our iron-clads and the rebel works, has no parallel in the history of war. For rather more than two hours the thirty-four guns of our mailed fleet were opposed to the three hundred that protect the entrance to Charleston harbor, bristling from the fortifications of Morris and Sullivan's Islands, and the historic walls of Sumter.

My point of view is from the deck of the steamer *Nantucket*. We lie at the mouth of the North Channel, distant little more than three miles from Fort Sumter and the nearest point of Sullivan's Island. The day is delightful. A light breeze from the southeast lifts the thin mist that so frequently hangs over this latitude of almost perpetual Summer, and all objects upon the land are revealed in clear outline, while seaward we have a wide horizon. Looking toward the shore, on our right hand, is discovered the white beach of Sullivan's Island, bending northward, until it is hidden by the distance and dotted its entire length with the spacious residences and hotels that in by-gone times were the cool and agreeable Summer resorts of the sea-coats of the Carolinas. Still following landward, the eye next rests upon the cold grayish walls of Sumter, rising calmly from the water almost to the summit of its ramparts, and just beyond, a mile and a quarter to the left, on the southwest end of Sullivan's Island, are a number of dingy-yellow buildings that compose the village of Moultrieville. A short space to the right of the village a large rebel ensign marks the location of Fort Moultrie, and again to the right, not more than a quarter of a mile, another flag floats over a strong earthwork. In the distance, beyond Sumter, yet plainly visible, are the spires and warehouses, the shaded battery and commerce-decked wharves of Charleston. A few sail-boats are courting swiftly over the bar, and three steam-vessels, two of which we suppose to be the rams *Chicora* and *Palmetto State*, give the only sign of animation to the scene, as they repeatedly move down toward the forts, and go back toward the town. Between Sumter and the city, and a little to the left, are the green tops of a pine forest, that lend the gaze down to the yellow sands of Morris Island, its batteries and encampments at Cumming's Point, and the three garrison flags that wave over them. Skirting the shore, at regular intervals, the fleet of Monitors lie quietly at anchor, only distinguishable by their black turrets and parti-colored smoke-stacks, their decks being nearly level with the water. In the centre of the line the smooth hull of the *New Ironsides* looms vast above her colleagues, as a giant among pigmies. Turning seaward, we look upon the vessels of the blockading fleet that are strung along the bar, commanding every channel from Stono to Sullivan's Island, with top-hamper down, in full fighting trim, while every sail on board regrets, as he watches the fleet inshore, that he cannot share with his comrades the glory and the danger of the coming battle. Near us, to the right, upon Seabrook Island, was discovered the camp smoke and white tents of Seymour's brigade, reminding us that a week before those troops had been sent here to protect the reconnoissance, only a mile or two beyond, upon Wadmalaw Island, glistening in the distance were the spire and ghostly dwellings of the deserted village of Rockville. To the left, through distant foliage, there were also here and there glimpses of the empty mansions of "fugitive masters."

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